

Doubtful species are—

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| 13. <i>Elaps gastrodela</i> , D. & B. | 17. <i>Elaps apiatus</i> , Jan. |
| 14. <i>Elaps diastema</i> , D. & B. | 18. <i>Elaps Fitzingeri</i> , Jan. |
| 15. <i>Elaps zonatus</i> , Hallowell. | 19. <i>Elaps Gravenhorstii</i> , Jan. |
| 16. <i>Elaps divaricatus</i> , Hallowell. | 20. <i>Elaps alternans</i> , D. & B. |

XVII.—*Remarks on Professor Allman's "Notes on the Hydroid Zoophytes."* By T. STRETHILL WRIGHT, M.D.

IN the Number of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for July 1859, is contained a description of three Zoophytes by Professor Allman which have previously been described by myself.

1. *Manicella fusca* (Allman), *Bimeria vestita* (mihi).

After describing this Zoophyte, Professor Allman states, "I have not been able to find any description of the present animal, though Dr. S. Wright informed me last year that he had met with a Tubularian Zoophyte in which the greater part of the polype was covered by the polypary."

This Zoophyte was discovered by myself in August (1858), soon after which time I gave an account of it in a letter to Mr. Joshua Alder. In October following I mentioned it and its locality to Professor Allman,—the same locality in which he found it last spring. On the 26th of January last, I described it, with figures, to the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh; and it appeared in full in the report of the Society's Proceedings contained in the 'Witness' of the 16th of February, in which paper, under the editorship of the late Hugh Miller and since his death, the "Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society" have been regularly reported for some years. Finally, I have described the animal, with figures, in the 'Edin. New Phil. Journal' for July last. I am at a loss to account for Professor Allman's inability to find a description of *Bimeria vestita*, as an application to its discoverer would have removed every difficulty.

Professor Allman errs in stating that the *polypary* (the *polyidom* or *corallum* of other writers) covers the body of the polype and one-half the tentacles. The covering of the polype in *Bimeria* consists of the "colletoderm*," which in this species is

* I have formerly given the term "colletoderm" (*κολλητής*, *glutinator*) to a glutinous secretion which forms a covering to the hard corallum of zoophytes. In the *Corynes* it is readily seen on the tips of the growing shoots of the polypary, which are cemented by it to the surfaces over which they creep. It also forms the gelatinous marsupial sacs which surmount the female reproductive capsules of *Laomedea lacerata*, *Sertularia pumila*, &c., and in which the ova undergo their first metamorphosis. It

largely developed and thickened with mud, &c. In some of my specimens, which have been kept in dilute alcohol, the mud is removed, and the colletoderm appears as a transparent structureless coat covering the polypes and the corallum, and quite distinct from the latter. I have detected this membrane also on the body of the polype of *Coryne decipiens* (Dujardin) and *Clava repens* (mihi), so that *Bimeria* is not singular amongst Zoophytes in the possession of an overcoat.

2. *Eudendrium bacciferum* (Allman), *Garveia nutans* (mihi).

This Zoophyte was also described and figured by me before the Royal Physical Society, in the 'Witness,' and in the 'Edin. New Phil. Journal,' under the same dates as *Bimeria vestita*.

3. *Coryne Briareus* (Allman), *Coryne implexa* (mihi), *Tubularia implexa* (Alder).

The corallum, destitute of polypes, of *Coryne implexa* was described by Mr. Alder, in his Catalogue of Zoophytes of the Northumberland Coast, under the title of *Tubularia implexa*. In August 1859 I found it with its polypes, and described and published it together with *Bimeria vestita*. I have, since the publication of *C. Briareus* by Professor Allman, placed my specimen of *C. implexa* in the latter gentleman's hands; and he is of opinion that it is identical with his. He has, however, unfortunately lost his specimen; so that the coralla cannot be compared with each other. The corallum of *C. implexa* is composed of two very distinct coats, the inner one ringed and horny, the outer one thin, membranous, and not ringed. The latter appears to consist of "colletoderm" in an indurated state.

All the above-mentioned Zoophytes exist in the same localities—the Bimer and Garvey Rocks at Queensferry, Firth of Forth.

Edinburgh, August 1, 1859.

XVIII.—On the Laws of Evolution of the Organic World during the Formation of the Crust of the Earth. By H. G. BRONN.

[Concluded from p. 90.]

III. Results concerning the relations which connect the present state of the organized kingdom with its geological states.

IN all that precedes, we have taken into consideration not only the ancient, but also the present state of things. We have traced the modifications presented to us by the organic world in

is very indestructible, and not coagulable by dilute spirit. It is secreted directly from the ectoderm of the zoophyte, the hard corallum being afterwards secreted beneath it. It is probably a modification of chitine.